THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 1 APRIL, 1834. [NO. 2325.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 10th. INSTANT, WILL be performed, for the first time here, The much admired Melo-drama of THE MILLER AND HIS MEN;

AND,

FOR THE SECOND TIME, *by particular desire,* THE FARCE OF THE IRISH TUTOR, *With the Musical Farce of*

[illegible] ACTORS.

FOR SALE, STEUART [illegible] in six dozen cases, at Rs. [illegible]

Bombay, 1st [illegible]

FOR SALE, THE XIIIth. number of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—PRICE Rs. 3.

Courier Office, 1st April, 1834.

FOR SALE—A few copies of the East India Company's Charter, printed on Royal paper. Price, one Rupee.

A CARD.—D. SEECOMBE, begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Saddle and Harness business in all its branches, in No. 1, Tamarind lane, where all orders given him will be duly attended to.

N. B. Also Saddles, Harness, and Whips, repaired on moderate terms.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 20, each No	3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Policies,	1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0 2 0
Plans of the Island,	1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3 0 0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR SALE—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army. Price five rupees per copy

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE, THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year, shewing the correlative dates, according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

FOR LONDON, CALLING ON THE COAST AND AT THE CAPE, IF REQUIRED,

THE EUPHRATES, 600 Tons, WILLIAM BUCKHAM, Commander, will sail 1st. May, carries a Surgeon. For plans of cabins and passage, apply to Captain BUCKHAM at the office of DIROM, CARTER AND CO.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. Morley, Artillery, from Nugger.
Ensign J. Tait, 6th Regt., from Mallingaum.
Surgeon D. C. Bell, 11th Regt. N. I., from Surat.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. G. Cooke, 13th Regt. N., to Dapoolie.
Assist. Surgeon J. Doig, Artillery, to Belgaum.
Ensign A. W. Seavan, European Regt., to Poona.
Capt. George Jervis, Engrs., to ditto.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

March 24th.—At Hurnee, Mrs. James Scott, of Bancoote, of a daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

March 29th.—His Majesty's Ship Imogene, Henry Hart, Esq., Master, from Zanzibar 7th Feb. 1834.

" 30th—Dutch Ship La Esperançe, John Worthington, Master, from the Persian Gulph, 31st Jan. and Bussorah, 2d March. Touched at Bushire and Muscat.

Passengers.—2 American Ladies, 2 ditto. Gentlmen, proceeding to Java, 3 servants, 9 Native men, 2 women, and 4 children.

March 31st.—Ship Allalivie, G. F. Andree, Master, from Calcutta. Left the Sand-heads 18th February, 1834.

Passengers.—Lady Malcolm, Sir C. Malcolm, Supt. Indian Navy, Brigadier General Kennett, Staff, and Master P. Malcolm.

DEPARTURES.—None since our last.

His Majesty's Ships.—Imogene and Magicienne.
Hon'ble Company's Guard-ship,—Hastings.
Hon'ble Company's Floating Chapel,—Aurora.
Schooner Shannon.
Free Traders,——Columbia, William Rodgers, Eliza Stewart, Caledonia, and Euphrates.
Country Vessels.—Charlotte, Lowjee Family,, [illegible], Cornwallis, Shaw Byramgore, Prime, [illegible]ncis Warden, Maackbar, Helen, Dadajeetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Charles Malcolm, [illegible] Glenelg, Asia Feli[illegible]

[illegible] ing funds [illegible] Bombay. We were not present, [illegible] stand it was very respectably attended both by Europeans and Natives, and that donations to the amount of seven thousand rupees, and several very han dsome annual subscriptions, were made towards the object in view.—This is an excellent commencement; and seems to promise the collection of a very large sum when the subscription lists are generally circulated.

Having been favoured since our last with a complete file of papers by the *Mexicain*, extending from the 1st to the 25th of November, we are enabled to give a summary below of English news from the accounts we previously received up to the latter date. We scarcely, however, recollect a period of the same length, during which so little worth mentioning has occurred. The only events of any interest out here that took place in it have already been communicated to our readers, viz,—the resignation of the chairman and deputy chairman of the Court of Directors, and the final appointment of Sir John Keane to the command of this army. These, however, appear to be deserving of more attention than we at first supposed. For though the reasons which led to the former are stated in Mr. Marjoribanks' letter to the Court, to have been simply ill-health and disapproval of the measures which the new Charter has rendered necessary; yet, allowing the first of these some weight, what can there possibly have been on the 1st of November last to render the resignation more pressing than it was on the 28th of July, when the India Bill received the sanction of both Houses of Parliament? Nothing appears in the Bill itself to explain this, and there would seem, therefore, to have been causes more recent that called for so decisive a step. We shall look forward under these circumstances with some interest to further accounts of this event; more especially as the appointment of Sir John Keane appears in some way to be connected with it; having after a long and unaccountable delay, been settled immediately after it took place.

In none of the papers we have lately received is there any shipping news relating to this country; and the only commercial intelligence of interest they afford is contained in the following extract from the London Weekly Bulletin of Nov. 8th:—" Cotton;—but few private transactions have taken place; at public sale of 1214 bales Surats only 450 bales sold at a decline of ½ per lb, viz. 4⅞ to 6¼ for very ordinary to good fair."—Since this, there has been an advance of a ½ penny, as we noticed on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

Progress of the Boring for Coal at Jamutra in Cutch. By Capt. C. W. Grant, *Engineers.*

[Extracted from the Officer's Report to J. Bax, Esq., Sec. to the Bombay Government, communicated to the Asiatic Society by the Supreme Government, 30th Jan.]

" On the 3rd instant, I dispatched 125 maunds of coal from the vein at Dujapoor, agreeable to the desire of the Right Honorable the Governor.

" I continued sinking the bore at Jamutra as mentioned in my letter of the 11th June, until towards the latter end of July, when the rain fell, and the river came down so suddenly, that I had but just time to save the boring apparatus, and it was of course impossible to go on with the work, so long as the monsoon continued. At this time also, the whole of my establishment, my personal servants, and the sepoy guard were attacked with fever—one man only out of 31 escaping it, so that I was obliged to allow them to go into Bhooj, for a few days, for change of air. As soon after the receipt of your letter of the 24th July, as the men had regained sufficient strength to work, I commenced digging out the coal at Dujapoor, and by the beginning of September, had it all ready for shipping to Bombay; since then, we have again been working at the bore at Jamutra, and we have now got down 184 feet below the bed of the river, or 190 below the general level of the country, principally through the sandstone and slate-clay, with here and there an exceedingly hard stratum or band of iron stone, as will be better seen by the enclosed list of the numerous strata passed through. The last 22 feet of white sandstone consists entirely of the finest particles of white quartz, and is evidently the channel of an underground spring; for after sinking through it some feet, the water rose, and flowed out at the mouth of the hole in large quantities, night and day, without ceasing, as much as could be conveyed away by a seven or eight inch pipe. It is rather brackish, it cannot be otherwise, as it has to pass through 148 feet of very brackish water, which is constantly flowing in from the sides of the hole, before it can reach the surface; but I have no doubt, but that if it came [illegible]

" The strata [illegible] as shown by the enclosed [illegible] denote the presence of coal; [illegible] clay, and iron ore, and iron [illegible] very strong analogy to the sec[illegible] coal districts in England. Wh[illegible] beneath this, the means at my dispo[illegible] mit me to ascertain, except at a gre[illegible]st; but from the evident traces and presence of coal, though in small quantities, over a large extent of country of which Jamutra is one boundary, still inclines me to think that it must, though in this instance I have not been fortunate enough to hit upon it.

The establishment of a steam communication between Bombay and Europe being now [illegible] placed beyond a doubt, the discovery of coal so conveniently situated as this, appears to me to be more than ever a desideratum, and I beg you will assure the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, that no exertions shall be spared on my part to contribute to so desirable an object."

List and description of the several Strata passed through in Boring for Coal at Jamutra in Cutch.

No.		feet.	inches.
1	Red and brown sandstone	20	0
2	Thin band of clay iron ore or stone	0	6
3	Brown sandstone	1	6
4	Thin band of clay iron stone,	0	6
5	Argillaceous sandstone and slate-clay in thin alternate laminæ	4	0
6	Clay iron stone	0	3
7	Sandstone and slate clay in thin laminæ	5	0
8	Amygdaloidal rock in a state of decomposition,	2	0
9	Shale slate clay containing a thin vein of coal	1	10
10	Sandstone slate clay in thin laminæ,	5	0
11	Light red sandstone,	1	6
12	Sandstone and slate clay in thin laminæ,	5	0
13	Light-brown sandstone,	0	11½
14	Deep red ditto,	3	3
15	Light-brown and yellow ditto, very soft,	7	9
16	Brown argillaceous sandstone,	3	11
17	Reddish brown sandstone,	1	3
18	Very argillaceous sandstone,	0	11
19	Variegated sandstone,	4	0
20	Deep red ditto,	3	10
21	Sandstone composed of very coarse grains of quartz, &c and colored deep red by oxide of iron,	1	2
22	Fine argillaceous sandstone and slate-clay,	0	2
23	Very coarse quartzy sandstone or breccia, deep red,	0	9
24	Ditto ditto white ditto,	3	7
25	Very argillaceous sandstone,	1	1
26	Very coarse light-brown sandstone,	1	4
27	Brown sandstone, fine,	4	0½
28	Coarse quartzy sandstone,	2	10
29	Very hard red sandstone,	1	1
30	Sandstone and slate-clay,	1	8½
31	Red ferruginous sandstone, exceedingly hard,	2	0
32	Very coarse quartzy sandstone,	0	7
33	Argillaceous sandstone,	1	5
34	Clay iron stone, excessively hard,	1	7
35	Deep red sandstone,	5	9
36	Very argillaceous sandstone, strongly impregnated with iron,	9	10
37	Excessively hard rock, consisting of particles of quartzy-clay slate and strongly cemented in ferruginous clay	2	0
38	Reddish argillaceous sandstone,	9	3½
39	Very coarse quartzy breccia or sandstone	3	8½
40	Very fine grained sandstone,	1	4½
41	Very coarse quartzy ditto,	1	10
42	Red sandstone,	4	8
43	Hard red clay	0	8
44	Hard brown sandstone	2	5
45	Blue clay or slate clay,	6	0
46	Grey or pyritous iron ore, exceedingly hard,	1	6
47	Slate clay,	1	3½
48	Pyriteous iron ore, exceedingly hard,	2	3
49	Blue slate clay, with pieces of iron pyrites,	14	0
50	Hard red iron stone, very difficult to cut through,	1	3
51	Slate clay,	4	0
52	White sandstone, composed of extremely fine particles of quartz,	15	0
53	(A few small pieces of coal were now brought up) perfectly white sandstone, composed of extremely fine particles of quartz	7	0
54	Total depth of bore at present reached, including 42 ft. 1 in. in the height of the bank of the river	190	1½

N. B. Below the white sandstone is a very hard rock, at which we are now working, and which serves as the pavement of the water channel described in the letter.—*Journal of the Asiatic Society.*

DELHI.

A strange rumour has reached our ears; if it be true which we hope it is not, it must create a sensation in more places than one. It is currently reported that one of our neighbouring po[illegible]ders on the [illegible] when buyers [illegible] kill them. This is stated by the Cawnp[illegible] aminer, and we can have no reason to d[illegible] since our own city presents but too many in[illegible] of aggravated distress, and crime is therefo[illegible] fully increasing. Not only does Delhi swa[illegible] its own pauper population, but hordes of [illegible] beings in various states of misery, and utter destitution, are coming in from Bil[illegible] and the Westward. We earnestly appeal to society of this place, that they exert themsel[illegible] in some way to alleviate this general distress. [illegible] subscription has, to the honor of Agra, been open[illegible]ed at that place. If in this work of charity we have lost the glory of leading the way, let us avoid the disgrace of not following where others have led so nobly. When the funds are collected, after provision for the relief of our own poor, the remainder can be transmitted to Cawnpore for those of Bundlecund. May we not call upon the pulpit for help in this work?—*Ibid.*

LAHORE.—Misser Bailee Ram was ordered to go to Moolna Shukoor the Agent of Shah Shooja ool Moolk, and ask for the rubies and other precious stones, intimating that when these were received the former balance of 3,500 Rs., as well as a moiety of the value of the stones now in requisition, would be paid.

Mudhsoodun Pundit and other learned men recommended His Highness to cause an effigy of the Planet Saturn to be made of 51 St. Wt. of gold, set with sapphires, to be given with a black shawl to a Brahmin belonging to some other country, who should be placed in a ruth of a dark color, drawn by buffaloes instead of bullocks, and transported along with the image across the river,—when with the blessing of Providence the Maharajah would recover. His Highness consented to adopt the recommendation, and issued the necessary orders for the preparation of the effigy—

After making the Hukeems feel his pulse, the Maharajah mentioned that, owing to bad digestion, he felt little or no appetite, and therefore laboured under great weakness.

In the afternoon Missur Baillee Ram reported that he had brought the two sorts of precious stones from Moolla Shukoor, who demanded not only the former balance due, but the entire value of the stones now brought: the Maharajah observed that the demand would be complied with.

Misser Baillee Ram stated that, agreeably to orders, the golden effigy of the Planet Saturn was ready; upon which a Brahmin of the *Chobak* class, a native of Muttra, was procured, who after being bathed in oil, and his person blackened from head to foot, was clad in sable garments, when the effigy in question, with a pair of Gold bracelets, 500 rupees in cash, and a black Saddle, was given according to the rite called "Sung Klup,"—and after being placed in a black covered-ruth drawn by a pair of Buffaloes, the Brahmin, accompanied by two *pultuns* was ordered to be carried across the River Sutlege:

A courier from Peshawar has arrived at the Residence of Noor Mahommed Khan, who states that Sirdar Dost Mohummud Khan, after settling the affairs of Jelalabad, within about three Coss of Peshawar.—It was Dost Mohummed's intention, it seems, to have had Sirdar Saadat Khan (who was captured with Mohummed Zema Khan) tied to the legs of an Elephant and trampled to death, but he changed his mind and ordered him to be beheaded instead—Mirza Imaum, who was also seized at the same time, has been placed in confinement and a lac of rupees is demanded from him as a ransom.—Seeing thes-

proceedings Mohummud Oosmoun Khan, son of the late Nawab Summud Khan, and Futteh Mohummud Khan, have fled and come to Peshawar. The courier adds, that Hadjee Khan, Kaukree, who was the General of Dost Mohummud's Army with 700 Cavalry, has also made his escape and repaired to Peshawar, where he has been paid much attention by Sooltan Mahommed Khan, Mohummud Zema Khan still continues in durance. —A Jageer valued at a lac of rupees per annum has been offered to him in Caubool, but he will not accept of it.—*Ibid.*

A PLANET TRANSPORTED.

Is is well known to all readers of news that Maharaja Runjeet Sing has trusted more during his indisposition to ghostly advisers than to the European and Native physicians who attended him: but, whatever profundity in occult science might be conceded to the domestic chaplains of His Highness, the Public is little aware how much these reverend fathers have excelled the ancient astrologers in the practical use of their art. The uncourtly speech of an old beggar woman, who ascribed the affliction of her sovereign to his op- [illegible] of the people, was not deemed at all [illegible] though the [illegible]

[illegible] be quite well time Saturn reaches Lo liana.—*Ibid.*

[illegible]he Lion of the Punjaub having learnt that [illegible]tteh Ally Shah of Persia had derived great be- [illegible]efit from the use of Beer, sent to Loodiana for [illegible] hundred bottles of Hodgson's best!

A bazaar report is current that an envoy has arrived from Oude on the part of the King of Luck now to negociate for his recognition on the part of His Majesty, which has not hitherto been the case. The offer is said to be a peishcush and annual subsidy for which the Lucknow Prince is to be declared a crowned King, subordinate to the King of Delhi. Mirza Saleem and his party are said to oppose the mission; but his object seems only to throw difficulties in the way that he may ecure more money at the end.

CEYLON.

To the Editor of the Ceylon Gazette.

SIR,—I have read with very minute attention the story of "CINNAMON and PEARLS" by Miss Harriet Martineau, of which a critique appeared in the *Spectator* of the 7th September, and which I observe you have copied into your last Gazette.

Most of your readers are probably aware that Miss Martineau has been setting Political Economy to a variety of romantic airs, in a consecutive series of numbers, of which the present forms the twentieth, and is characterized by the *Spectator* as "THE VEHICLE OF IMPORTANT PRACTICAL TRUTHS"!!!

With all possible respect for the talents and indisputable attainments of Miss Martineau, I confess that I have a prejudice against severe science being diluted with fictitious narrative, for the purpose of rendering it more agreeable. It has an analogy to medicine disguised in quantities of sweetmeat; the nanseous taste may be mitigated, but the tonic, or other virtues are neutralized, if not destroyed.

Historical Plays and Historical Novels are bad conductors of historical knowledge—there is no knowing where fiction begins and truth ends. The author conceives himself at liberty to substitute the "possible or probable" for the recorded fact.

The study of Political Economy, when properly directed is by far the most important and valuable study that can be presented to the human mind, but it requires the strictest adherence to accurate statistical data, and the closest process of inductive reasoning. I PLEDGE myself to shew you in this, and in *future* letters, that Miss Martineau's tale of "Cinnamon and Pearls" is *utterly devoid of these two important conditions.* There is one leading, or rather misleading, Anachronism which pervades the whole story—The scene is laid *during* the period of the contract for Cinnamon with the East India Company, and the termination of the Cinnamon Monopoly is described as *occuring* during that period. It is impossible to pronounce whether Miss Martineau really believed that the Cinnamon contract with the East India Company *had only ceased* with the late measures, or whether, being perfectly aware that it had ceased *for these last seven years*, she thought it more convenient to "annihilate both time and space" by way of making her narrative more "happy."

The King of Kandy is described as *living* in the middle of the Island at the period of the termination of the monopoly, and that circumstance is cited as the *cause* of the Salt monopoly in the Maritime Provinces!! Is she, or is she not, aware that the *last* King of Kandy was conveyed as a Prisoner to the Madras territories in the year 1815, where he continued to reside as a captive till the period of his death in 1833—the Kandian territories having remained since 1815 under the rule of the British Government?

I acquit Miss Martineau of all intention to mislead, and I admit that, if her data were correct, her reasonings would, in many instances, but not all, be strictly logical. But her mistakes are really so numerous and palpable, that it is impossible not to suspect that *she has been intentionally and unworthily mystified.*

What is to be thought of the charge of cruelty, or at least of pernicious Government, that the poor natives of Ceylon, with the Thermometer above 80 degrees, are sent forth "*half naked to their toil*"!!! What would Miss Martineau's feelings be, were she to see the Native of the highest rank in the Island, the first Adigar, driving a smart English Cab in that horrible semi-clothed state, even under the cool breezes of the Kandian hills!

She ascribes the diseases of the labouring population to their "poor way of living." She says, "there would be few such swollen or emaciated "bodies, if the people had flesh to eat, good bread "or even the "*seasoning* which was necessary to [illegible] their vegetable food agree with them."

Now Miss Martineau may rest satisfied that no more impediment on the part of the Government of this Colony, exists to the Arabs, Camels and all, purchasing Ghee, if they were in this Island, and willing to purchase it, or to the whole empire of China in addition to the eastern Archipelago purchasing Ghee for the purpose of exporting it, than there is impediment to a yard of broad cloth being exported from Great Britain.

Papa observes—"There were Cocoanut fibres "enough in Ceylon to spin a Coir rope which "might measure the Equator, but Coir was *so* "*taxed* as soon as it became rope, that the Go- "vernment need little fear that any one would "buy but itself, and those who could get no "cheaper cordage."

Now how stands the fact? for the export duty on *Coir Rope* vide "Tariff versus Martineau." Coir, free.....do duty.
Coir loose (that is not made into Rope,) unless exported to Ports beyond Ceylon.....no duty.
Coir loose, exported to Ports beyond Ceylon.....6d. per. cwt.
Coir, if made into Cables and Hawsers.....no duty.

Here again Miss Martineau may [illegible] that any of her friends may proce[illegible] the Equator without alarm at tax or [illegible]ery well to smile at such absurditi[illegible] [illegible]ately f[illegible]

[illegible] pper and Car- [illegible]s of Salt and Cinnamon *condiments* are as low as can [illegible] I do not believe that a meal [illegible]m their absence in the neigh- [illegible]t-pan or a Cinnamon plant, with- [illegible] of purchase.

But [illegible] do you think are to be the results should these awful and special "Pepper and Cardamum" abuses (which never existed) be done away with? Papa exclaims "Then we should see "mats strewed with Pepper-corns, spread in many "a nook of the thickets which the Panther and the "Snake now have all to themselves, and many a "child would be heard singing among the vines "which now moans its life away in its half-starved mother's arms.* The same may be said of "Cardamums!!!!!

Shade of Adam Smith? imagine such a "Babes "in the Wood" passage transferred to the pages of the "Wealth of Nations!!!"

I have already advanced the opinion that poor Miss Martineau must have been wickedly mystified who, among us, can doubt the fact who reads the following passage: "*If any one in Ceylon has* "*a fancy for Potatoes and Onions he must get* "*them from Bombay. If his ambition extends to* "*Peas and Cabbages, he must wait till they are* "*brought from England!!!*" Who does not know that there is not a Bazar in the Island, where one or other of these *proscribed* vegetables, excellent in quality, of native growth, is not sold from hour to hour, with as much freedom and publicity as in the Borough of Southwark?

The following passage presents, if possible, a stronger proof of mystification. Papa tells the child that "Heards of Buffaloes were seen feeding "amidst the rank vegetation of the hills, and man "a peasant would have gone among them, morning and evening, with his bottle of hide slung "over his shoulder, and many a maiden with her "*vase*," poised upon her head, if a free commerce "in ghee had been permitted with the Arabs, who "*must drink a cup full of it every morning*, and "with the multitude of dwellers in the eastern "Archipelago, who want it for anointings, for food, "for sacrifice, and other purposes which now cost "them dear. But the Buffaloes," continues Papa, "might graze in peace, the Peasant being permitted to sell Ghee only to those who could not buy, "or who did not consume Ghee!!!!"

This really outherods Herod, and leaves Baron Munchausen far behind as an Inventor. Natives prohibited from cultivating Potatoes, Onions, Peas, and Cabbages!—Peasants milking wild Buffaloes on the hill (the Lord have mercy on them during the experiment) and Arab customers, of whom there are not twenty in the Island: sighing for a draught of Ghee, the sale of which is also prohibited, under the influence of disastrous monopoly, to the overflowing population of the East Indian Archipelago!!

* With respect to half starved mothers, it would be well for Miss Martineau's country-women if the epithet did not apply to them, notwithstanding the advances of civilization, with fifty times more force than it does to the mothers of Ceylon. In the list of 208 Coroners' Inquest (published at the end of the Ceylon Almanac for 1834,) in a population of more than a million, there is only *one case* of starvation—that must have been a remarkable instance. Self-destruction may be admitted if not as a test, yet as a circumstance bearing upon the condion of a people. There were only twelve suicides in the Island of Ceylon, whereas in the city of Westminster alone the average number of suicides per annum, during a series of 20 years from 1812 to 1831, inclusive, amounted to 24 and a fraction, the total number 489. The returns were drawn up from official documents by Mr. Higgs, the Deputy Coroner. The population of Westminster was 160,801 in 1811; in 1821, 181,444; in 1831, 202,809, not one-fifth part of the population of Ceylon. To equalize the ratio, there should be 120 suicides each year in Ceylon instead of 12.

[illegible] CELT- [illegible]CENCE.

LONDON —OCT. 30.

At the East India Company's Quarterly Sale of Silk, which has just terminated, there was a rise of 25 per cent, upon the preceding Quarter's Sale.—(Albion.)

NOV. 1.

The American papers contain a notice of a movement in New York on the slavery question. A meeting was called by some individuals in that city for the purpose of organising a society for the immediate abolition of slavery. When the time arrived, however, it was deemed prudent by the persons who had convened the meeting not to proceed with their object, and if the temper of the crowd collected be justly described in the American papers, their determination was wise. The people were, according to the account in the *Commercial Advertiser*, absolutely furious, especially against a Mr. Garrison, a young man who was expected to have taken a leading part in the cause of abolition. If he had been present, the journal conjectures, at the least Mr. Garrison (whose only crime was a desire to emulate in America the fame of Wilberforce and Clarkson) would have been *tarred and feathered!* This fury is the more remarkable, since New York is not a slave State; so that few of the assembled crowd, except the mere strangers in the city from the Southern States, could have been personally interested in opposing the liberation of their negro brethren. Whatever opinion may be entertained as to the policy of the immediate abolition of slavery throughout America, a people who pride themselves on their free institutions might have at least heard with *temper* a proposal to relieve two millions of their fellow creatures from slavery.—(Globe.)

At a Court of Directors held yesterday at the East India House, a letter was read from Mr. Cumpbell Marjoribanks, in which he tendered his resignation of his office of Chairman of the Court of Directors. The motives that have induced Mr. Marjoribanks to resign, he states to be, in the first place, the delicate state of his health; and, secondly, the impossibility of his proposing from the chair measures necessary to carry into operation the provisions of the new Act for regulating the affairs of the Company, as his opinions are so decidedly opposed to the late agreement. The Court of Directors passed a resolution, expressive of their regret at Mr. Marjoribanks' resignation, assuring him of their sincere regard, and expressing their hope that the Court of Directors will still continue to possess his long experience and valuable counsel, "which have been devolved with so much advantage to the interests of the East Indian Company and to those of the people of India."—At the same Court, Lieut.-General Sir John Kean, G. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Bombay establishment.—(Herald.)

NOV. 7,

Commander James C. Ross, nephew of the gallant Captain Ross, arrived here on Monday, and, after paying his respects to the Commander in Chief, joined the flag ship *Victory*, to which he has been appointed, whence he has since proceeded to London. His promotion to the rank of Captain has not yet taken place, as has been erroneously stated, but we anticipate that we shall very shortly have the pleasure of announcing the event.—(Portsmouth Herald.)

Three gentlemen of the Society of Friends are about to make a voyage of pleasure to the South Sea Islands. The sloop *Francis Freeling*, of 102 tons, late in the Harwich service, has been fitted up for the voyage.—(Times.)

NOVEMBER 9.

The following extract from the log-book of the brig *Texas*, recently arrived at New York, details an instance of almost unparalleled atrocity:—"The *texas* sailed from this port on 13th Decem- [illegible] to the [illegible] in a cargo of [illegible]nnah." Capt. Howard [illegible]e, the balls not having been [illegible] and it is feared that he will lose the [illegible] of his legs.—(Herald.)

NOVEMBER 11

Saturday being Lord Mayor's Day, after the usual pageant by land and water, the customary banquet took place in the evening at Guildhall, which was brilliantly lighted with gas, and tastefully decorated with banners, armour, etc., presenting, perhaps, one of the most brilliant spectacles of which the metropolis can boast. The hall was, as is usual on similar occasions, completely filled with company. At the table at which the Lord Mayor presided sat most of the Foreign Ambassadors, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Auckland, the Earl of Surrey, Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, Lord Althorp, the Lord Chief Justice, and most of the Judges, Mr. Stanley, Sir C. Wetherell, Sir J. Scarlett, Sir E. Sugden, the Vice Chancellor, the City Magistrates, etc. At other tables on the platform, were seated Messrs. Grote, Lyall, and Crawford, and Captain Ross, the last of whom was an object of general attraction. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drunk, after which the Lord Mayor proposed the "health of the Lord Chancellor," which was drunk with three times three, and much applause.—The Lord Chancellor returned thanks. He felt exceedingly grateful for the kind manner in which his Lordship had proposed, and in which the company had received his health. He confessed that he was somewhat surprised that he should be singled out by his Lordship, and that his health should be proposed independently of that of his noble colleagues. He could attribute it only to one circumstance—namely, that he enjoyed the advantage over his Noble and Right Hon. Colleagues of having been a citizen of London longer than they had. He now had the honour to hold a situation very different from that which he held when he first had the happiness to be enrolled amongst them, and as it was now the interest of his fellow-citizens to watch his conduct, he would say, that he would endeavour so to execute the law as to make it respected, and so to amend the laws—(applause)—as that they might be loved as well as respected.—(Loud applause.) He begged to take the liberty of proposing to them their very excellent "Chief Magistrate," with whom his acquaintance was not of yesterday, and whose talents, industry, and worth, commanded the esteeem and respect of all who had the opportunity of knowing him.—(Cheers.)—The toast was drunk with much cheering.—The "health of the Marquis of Lansdown and the rest of his Majesty's Ministers" was then drunk.—The Marquis of Lansdown returned thanks on behalf of himself and his colleagues for the honour done them. He felt a deep interest in the welfare of the City of London, with which he had for some time been individually connected. He had long been a Member of one of its most honourable companies, but even if he had not been thus connected with it, he could not, as an Englishman, but feel that the welfare and prosperity of the City of London was of the highest consequence, not only to this country, but to the world.—The "health of the Lady Mayoress" was then drunk, and the Lord Mayor returned thanks. He then proposed the "health of the Duke of Wellington."—The toast was drunk with three times three and great cheering. After the "health of the Foreign Ministers," that of the "Lord Chief Justice and his Majesty's Judges" was proposed.—The Lord Chief Justice returned thanks on behalf of himself and the Learned Judges. He had the warmest attachment to that great City, with which he had been so long connected. He trusted that the administration of justice would ever continue pure, and that the time would never come when its administrators should forfeit the confidence of the public.—(Cheers.)—The Lord Mayor then proposed "Lord Viscount Althorp and the Members of the House of Commons." Lord Althorp thanked them for the unexpected honour which had been done him in singling him out by name, more especially when his name was coupled with the Reformed House of Commons.—(Great applause.)—The Lord Mayor again rose, to propose the "health

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of Captain Ross." He said that every one must be aware of the immense privations this gallant and devotedly-generous Captain and his crew suffered in their efforts to do good to the human race, and to raise the glory of British naval enterprise. The toast was drunk with three times three, and accompanied with loud cheering, in which the ladies warmly joined.—Capt. Ross said, in substance, that nothing tended more to excite his feelings and respect than to hear his name pledged by his Lordship, and so kindly received by the citizens of London. He had done his best; and when a British seaman said that it meant something—he had done as much as he could, and a generous people could not expect more. He assured the distinguished assembly present, that his future life should be dedicated to promote the welfare and glory of his native country; and he felt determined to prove to them how willing he was to show that in some way he merited the honour and applause his countrymen were so ready to bestow on the efforts he had already made to advance the science [illegible]ional glory of the country to which he was [illegible]d to belong.—(Cheers.)—The health of the [illegible]ers for the City, and other toasts, were then [illegible] and about half-past nine the Lord Mayor [illegible]ded to the ball-room, whither he was follow[illegible] most of the company. The Lord Chancel[illegible] the other Ministers were warmly greeted [illegible] passage through the hall. The entertain[illegible]s altogether handsomely conducted, and [illegible]t satisfaction.—(Chronicle.)

[illegible] Thursday night the Oxy-Hydrogen of [illegible]roscope, the result of the great discovery [illegible]e intense light capable of being produced by an [illegible] of oxygen and hydrogen falling on [illegible]ed at the Mechanics' Institution [illegible]udience, by Mr. Shea, the inventor. [illegible] by the oxy-hydrogen [illegible] which light [illegible] projecting a jet of the mixed [illegible]nited on lime, which produced a globe of [illegible]liant radiating light that excited the high[illegible]miration.—(Herald.)

NOVEMBER 13.

The following is Mr. Cobbet's answer to the r[illegible] iterated demands in several of the Journals, but particularly the *Chronicle*, for a repeal of the Corn-Laws:—

"At the time when the Corn Bill was passed, in 1815, I most strenuously opposed it, not upon the ground that to prohibit the import of corn was, in itself, either tyrannical or unconstitutional, knowing, as I did, that there had always been laws of this sort in England from the time of Edward the Third downwards; and knowing that England had, during the greater part of that time, been the greatest, the freest, and happiest country in the world. Let me not be told, then, that a corn law is an act of tyranny, that it is a novelty in legislation, that it is must be, in its nature, oppressive to the people in a country in which it exists and whatever else we may hear upon the subject of the Corn Bill, I trust that we shall be spared the hearing of heaps of bombastical nonsense like this. It will be said that I myself am a farmer now, and that is very true; and it is also true that I shall continue such till the end of my life, and in spite of every thing that could possibly be done by any human being to turn me from my purpose. All that is a very true, but I was a farmer when the Corn Bill was passed; and a great corn growing farmer; too, and I had seven wheat ricks, I recollect, and banging ones, too; yet I not only opposed that corn Bill by writing, but petitioned against it in the House of Lords to its very last stage. Upon what ground, then, did I oppose it? It was upon this ground—that I wanted the army disbanded; I wanted the sinecures and pensions to be abolished to a very great extent; I wanted the equitable manner because I wanted the malt tax and hop tax and soap tax to be abolished; and also the legacy and probate duties, and the cursed assessed taxes altogether; and because I saw that the landowners never would be for these measures, so long as they could, by any means, keep up the price of corn. Indeed, there had been a petition sent from Wiltshire for a Corn Bill, in which the petitioners declared that they were willing 'still to bear heavy taxes in time of peace, if the Parliament would pass an act to raise and keep up the price of corn.' I knew that the fools were mistaken: I knew that the price must depend much more upon the seasons, and upon the quantity of money in circulation, than upon any laws that could be passed relative to the importation of corn; but I also knew, that, if a Corn Bill were not passed, they would make a stir to take off taxes; and upon these grounds, I opposed the Corn Bill. What I shall do now is precisely what I pledged myself to my constituents to do in this respect; namely, to speak and vote for the repeal of the Corn Bill when the taxes shall have been taken off the land. My colleage declared, at a meeting of two hundred gentlemen at Manchester, who dined there in January, 1832, that he never would be for a repeal of the Corn Bill until the heavy burdens were taken from the land; for that, if he were capable of such injustice, his own interest as a great manufacturer would prevent him from inflicting that injustice; because it would ruin those who were the greatest purchasers of the produce of the loom. And he was perfectly right; for nothing can be so clear as this, that, as far as importation of corn could effect such ruin, such ruin must recoil upon the manufacturers themselves. Upon what principle, I ask, is it, that I am prevented from having my books printed in France, or in Belgium, and brought hither for sale? I, for instance, have two great agricultural books 'Tull's Husbandry,' with my introduction, and 'the Woodlands,' written by myself. Now, I appeal to any gentleman who has read this book, whether it would not be a great benefit to the country, if they were in the hands of every man in England who cultivates the land. The price of Tull is fifteen shillings; the price of the Woodlands fourteen shillings. Here is one pound nine for the former to pay, or else he has to go without these books, or I must work for nothing, and that is contrary to all my principles, as well as to my disposition. Now I could have these books printed in France or in Belgium, and bring them in here, and sell both of them together for ten shillings, with a much greater gain than I can now, were it not for the tax, and the prohibitory law relative to copyright books. Ah! you cursed rogue, the Jews will exclaim, 'you want to prevent Lord Althorp from getting that tax upon paper, and the tax which he gets out of the sweat of your paper-makers and printers; and you want to give all this sweat-tax to the French and the Belgians, instead of employing your own poor countrymen; you want to cheat us and all the widows and orphans that have come from Jerusalem, and all the honest old butlers, and all the cooks that have so roasted the loins of mutton, and, by the same means stuck fat upon their own bones, and got from the tallow-chandler to put into the savings' banks, while they packed off their masters to the King's Bench: this is what you want, is it?' No: you wall-eyed, hook-nosed, yellow pelted rascals! I do not want t[illegible] do it. I know that Lord Althorp must have th[illegible] money unless we protect him against you, but [illegible] ask the Corn Law gabblers to give me the [illegible] and the wherefore upon this point; to tell me [illegible] what principles it is that the law compels the [illegible] of these books, or give m[illegible] were it [illegible] the [illegible] dark. [illegible] me to have [illegible] the same time, [illegible] will not answer the pur[illegible] wheels of my waggons, for instance, are [illegible] than those of a post-chaise. I had the things brought to London but I had five-and-twenty per cent. duty to pay, besides dock charges and God knows what besides. Ah! will exclaim the wheelwright down in Surrey, what! you would give your money to those Yankees, would you, instead of giving it to us, for you get your waggon and the material for another, for five-and-twenty pounds, or thereabouts, while we cannot make one of our great lumbering things for less than 30 or 40 pounds? No, my good fellows, I do not want to deal with the Yankees for work; but I want to be allowed to deal with them for timber, and to bring it here for you to work up into waggons and carts and other implements of husbandry, and this is what Lord Althorp will not let me do without paying a heavy tax, because the Jews and the dead weight of the army worry him half to death for money, and because the Parliament will not support him in refusing to give the money to them. But, now comes the question Why I am to gain five-and-twenty per cent, upon my implements of husbandry? And, who are those who consume the produce of my farm to be supplied with such produce by foreigners without any tax at all? Answer me that question, Corn Bill gabblers. Answer me that question, cockchafer of the *Chronicle*. None of your 'Old Cobbetts;' none of your predictions, about the term of mylife drawing towards its close. Answer me that question; and cease your gabble about cramping the industry of the country! The industry of the manufacturers and the artisans is 'cramped', is it, by keeping their mouths from foreign corn? And is not the industry of the country cramped by preventing the cultivators of the land from having waggons and implements of husbandry from foreigners? and is it not 'cramped'? is it not the industry of that greatest body of all the industrious persons, the farmers and labourers, is it not thus more cramped than it is possible for it ever to be assisted by a Corn Bill? The Corn Bill gabblers, have already their answer here. They are answered, and they can no more reply to this answer, than they can bring themselves to believe that they are the greatest fools upon the face of the earth, though that is a fact visible to all other eyes. But I will go a step further as my hand is in, in order to show how very little these gabblers appear to know of the matter. I always contended, that the Corn Bill never could be a protection to the land except in a very limited degree; that the price would vary with the seasons and the crop; and that it would further vary with the changes in the value of the currency; and that no Corn Bill that could possibly be devised would afford any permanent protection. And, now, at this moment, what protection does it afford? The six sorts of corn are all as cheap as they were upon an average of years for the whole of the last century up to the commencement of the Bourbon war, which was undertaken to prevent Parliamentary Reform in England. What harm does the Corn Bill do now, then? What? do you want corn cheaper than it used to be in the times of your great-grandfathers? What sense is there in this calmour, then? When the wheat was at its present price before the French war, you had four pound of bread for five pence half penny, and now you give eight pence halfpenny for the four pounds of bread; and, why don't you set your wise heads to discover the cause of this? The farmers are selling you cheap corn, and the bakers are selling you dear bread. Why do you not begin your inquiries here? Cut off a slice of loaf, smell to it, and start from that. Go ask the baker why he so extorts from you? Oh, no! he will tell you in a minute, that if you will not give the eight pence halfpenny, you must let it alone and live without bread; for that he has taxes of all sorts to pay, which his old father, keeping the same shop, knew nothing of; and that if he does not get the eight pence halfpenny, he must shut up shop. 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[illegible] states) a horse, walking at the rate of two or three miles an hour, will be able to propel a carriage at the rate of 30 miles an hour."—It appears that a few civil engineers and gentlemen being desirous of trying this invention, a piece of ground is formed into a railway of a quarter of a mile in extent, for the purpose of trying experiments, and yesterday the introductory lecture was given, and several models exhibited. A Mr. Hawkins, who officiated, addressed the few gentlemen present, by observing that the railway was not in a sufficient state to try any experiments then, and he hoped no gentleman had come there under that impression; if so his money should be returned. What he contemplated on the present occasion was to explain the principles on which Mr. Saxton's invention was founded, and to elucidate the same by models. This invention was calculated to propel a carriage at the rate of one mile in two minutes; the railway before them when completed would be a quarter of a mile in length, which distance and back, being half a mile, he anticipated performing in one minute. Ultimately he considered the distance from London to York might be performed in about six hours, and he did not despair of achieving in the same way a journey from the metropolis to Edinburgh in the short space of a single day.—The present invention was a new application of leverage, and one which was rather difficult to be understood, unless put in operation. Many able engineers had found a difficulty in comprehending the principle; but he would use his best endeavours to make himself clearly understood, and should feel happy in answering any question put to him. It consisted of having ropes, one mile in length, extending along the railway, and by means of Mr. Saxton's differential pulley, it was calculated that, with the power of one horse, a carriage containing passengers to the weight of about one ton could be propelled at the rate already stated. It would require one horse to each mile, but whilst the carriage proceeded at the rate of 30 miles, the horse would only perform a distance of 150 yards; at the end of each mile fresh ropes were applied to the carriage, a fresh horse worked the second pulley, and thus it proceeded on the journey, a person being stationed at the end of each mile to effect the change of geerage. By these means it was asserted, the greatest acclivity might be ascended, and the experimental railway would be so formed as to show its effect in this particular, part of it being on the same scale of declivity as Shooter's Hill, or one foot in ten. He next proceeded to show by means of diagrams and models, the mode in which the propelling force was acquired by the newly invented pulley, and then proceeded to state that it was not his intention to run heavy carriages on the railway. One ton, he thought, would be quite sufficient, because when they could send ton after ton at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and without any delay between, carrying great weights was unnecessary. On the present plan of locomotive engines, it was indispensable that they should be formed to carry heavy weights, because the locomotive engine generally weighed ten tons; and that great weight, being in a state of agitation, wore out and damaged the road infinitely more than all the traffic that passed over. It was found also that one locomotive engine required three times as much fuel as a stationary engine of the same power. It was his intention to use horses, because one horse power would be fully sufficient for his purpose; and it was found that there was no saving in using engines under six horse power, it being as cheap to keep six-horses as to work a six-horse engine. There would, in his way, be a great saving in the expense of the power; there would also be a great saving in the construction of the railway. At present a yard of railway weighs 50lb.; his would weigh less than half. At present, hills are cut down and valleys raised, to make a railway; by the proposed plan this would be unnecessary. Mr. Hawkins, having concluded his lecture, answered several inquiries made of him by gentlemen present and received their best wishes for his success. In the course of conversation, he mentioned that the manufacturer who had made the rails for the Company was now executing an order from America for 1,000 miles of railway.—(Globe.)

Nov. 19.

It is said of a certain Lord, who lives by the law, that he once wrote three letters, made three curates, read three newspapers, and drank three bottles of wine in three quarters of an hour. This is a special piece of useful knowledge, and should [illegible]ted in [illegible]—(Albion.)

[illegible]ford, that on his first [illegible] army, and getting [illegible] fire, he cha[illegible]

[illegible] a few yards of [illegible] showroom. This was not all, for he placarded and distributed hand-bills and circulars, in which the public were warned not to confound the exhibition of M. Bertholetto with that of another *individual*, which by the side of his was merely a *flat invention* or a *faint copy*. In answer, Maestro placarded in his turn, and called Bertholetto in plain terms a *mountebank*. Hence Bertholetto brought an action against his rival for 3,000fr. damages for the prejudice he had suffered, independent of the penalties that might be pronounced by the tribunal. The appearance of the two antagonists attracted much attention. They were two fashionables, in full-dress. Bertholetto was grave and serious, like a man long impressed with a consciousness of the supremacy of his powers. Maestro was warm and petulent as a young adept. His Italian accent, strongly pronounced, added to the originality of the scene. After a number of questions and answers, which called forth bursts of laughter, the following explanation took place:—President; Why did you call the gentleman a mountebank?—Maestro: It was he who began by attacking me.—Bertholetto: I beg the Court to observe that his fleas are nothing but dog's fleas.—Maestro, in a rage: Is it possible to catch any others?—(A roar of laughter.)—My fleas are, it is true, dog's fleas; but in my hands, they immediately become man's fleas. Here, exposing his arm to the elbow, and showing it covered with flea-bites, he continued—Behold, this is the nourishment of my fleas; I feed them with my own blood.—Bertholetto, showing his arm in his turn: I am ready to submit to the judgment of the Court which has the most flea-bites, and, consequently, which is the real master of the science.—Maestro: Gentlemen, do but examine my arms.—Bertholetto: After all, this proves nothing. My fleas are intelligent; they have understanding; whilst his comprehend nothing at all.—Maestro: It well becomes you to make so much boasting. Gentlemen, I will at once let you into the secret. Fasten a weight to the neck of the first flea you catch, to direct its movements, and you will soon see him draw water, fence, and perform all the other manœuvres; in short, conduct himself like any great personage.—Bertholetto: This is not true.—Maestro, with indignation: This is not true! and then turning to the audience,—Ladies, can any one of you lend me a flea? if you can, I will immediately set him to work upon the President's desk. Here the President thought it time to interfere, or it would have been impossible to say how far this buffoonery would have been carried, encouraged as it was by the laughter of the audience and the wit of the bar. The petulance of Maestro at times became so violent that the Court was on the point of ordering him to be taken out. After hearing the Counsel, the Court retired to deliberate, and during the absence of the Judges, the altercation between the doughty disputant's was renewed, and a circle was formed around them as if a mortal combat was about to ensue.

Maestro declared he was ready to meet his adversary; but Bertholetto proposed that a public arena should be formed, in which their respective champions, the fleas, should tilt at each other till the victory was decided. This proposal was received with general acclamations from the auditory and the bar, all of whom promised to attend the tournament. This point settled, the Judges re-entered, and decided that Maestro should pay a fine of 16fr. for calumny, but refused either to award any damages to Bertholetto, or order their judgment to be posted up.

NOVEMBER 25.

Our columns of Advertisements of to-day contain a notice of the publication of the two first numbers of a work which has a long time been anxiously expected by the world of science. We allude to the *Antiquités Maxicaines*, a publication into which, we understand, the King has entered with the greatest interest, having considered all its details with the most minute attention, at an audience granted by his Majesty to the Editors. The wonders of Palenque are fully displayed, and prove that they are contemporary with the best era of the arts in Egypt, and the other ancient people of Asia, and that America then rivalled them in civilization; they prove, in fact, that the appellation of the New Word, given to this portion of the globe, is misapplied, but that it is as ancient as the earliest mentioned in the records of history. The Abbé Baradére, to whom the Mexican Government has entrusted the invaluable materials for this interesting publication, is assisted by some of the most learned and celebrated [illegible] will be sufficient for us [illegible] late Consul Gener [illegible] Memb [illegible]

[illegible] which light [illegible] projecting a jet of the mixed [illegible] lited on lime, which produced a globe of [illegible] liant radiating light that excited the high[illegible] miration.—(Herald.)

NOVEMBER 13.

The following is Mr. Cobbet's answer to the re[illegible] iterated demands in several of the Journals, but particularly the *Chronicle*, for a repeal of the Corn-Laws:—

"At the time when the Corn Bill was passed, in 1815, I most strenuously opposed it, not upon the ground that to prohibit the import of corn was, in itself, either tyrannical or unconstitutional, knowing, as I did, that there had always been laws of this sort in England from the time of Edward the Third downwards; and knowing that England had, during the greater part of that time, been the greatest, the fraest, and happiest country in the world. Let me not be told, then, that a corn law is an act of tyranny, that it is a novelty in legislation, that it is must be, in its nature, oppressive to the people in a country in which it exists and whatever else we may hear upon the subject of the Corn Bill, I trust that we shall be spared the hearing of heaps of bombastical nonsense like this. It will be said that I myself am a farmer now, and that is very true; and it is also true that I shall continue such till the end of my life, and in spite of every thing that could possibly be done by any human being to turn me from my purpose. All that is a very true, but I was a farmer when the Corn Bill was passed; and a great corn growing farmer; too, and I had seven wheat ricks, I recollect, and banging ones, too; yet I not only opposed that corn Bill by writing, but petitioned against it in the House of Lords to its very last stage. Upon what ground, then, did I oppose it? It was upon this ground—that I wanted the army disbanded; I wanted the sinecures and pensions to be abolished to a very great extent; I wanted the equitable manner because I wanted the malt tax and hop tax and soap tax to be abolished; and also the legacy and probate duties, and the cursed assessed taxes altogether; and because I saw that the landowners never would be for these measures, so long as they could, by any means, keep up the price of corn. Indeed, there had been a petition sent from Wiltshire for a Corn Bill, in which the petitioners declared that they were willing 'still to bear heavy taxes in time of peace, if the Parliament would pass an act to raise and keep up the price of corn.' I knew that the fools were mistaken: I knew that the price must depend much more upon the seasons, and upon the quantity of money in circulation, than upon any laws that could be passed relative to the importation of corn; but I also knew, that, if a Corn Bill were not passed, they would make a stir to take off taxes; and upon these grounds, I opposed the Corn Bill. What I shall do now is precisely what I pledged myself to my constituents to do in this respect; namely, to speak and vote for the repeal of the Corn Bill when the taxes shall have been taken off the land. My colleage declared, at a meeting of two hundred gentlemen at Manchester, who dined there in January, 1832, that he never would be for a repeal of the Corn Bill until the heavy burdens were taken from the land; for that, if he were capable of such injustice, his own interest as a great manufacturer would prevent him from inflicting that injustice; because it would ruin those who were the greatest purchasers of the produce of the loom. And he was perfectly right; for nothing can be so clear as this, that, as far as importation of corn could effect such ruin, such ruin must recoil upon the manufacturers themselves. Upon what principle, I ask, is it, that I am prevented from having

Janissaries or Ulemas. We should be deceived by supposing that Ibrahim was satisfied with his present success, and given up the hope of approaching nearer to the capital; this is still his fixed idea. By all we can learn from those who are well informed on the subject, and who have been eye-witnesses of the acts of the Fgyptian army and the newly acquired provinces, we are convinced he is only waiting for a favourable opportunity to redeem the time he is now losing. This may be nearer than is supposed; Kehemed Ali's death might create a powerful sensation throughout Europe. The Sultan bestows little attention on the evil intentions of his vassals. One thing is certain, that, under the government of an Ibrahim, one vice will rule alone and every Janissary reminiscence will be punished with the bowstring; nevertheless, the conqueror is the idol of Koniah, the man on whom the adherents of the old state of things have their eyes fixed.

CHANCERY OFFICES BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, this bill [illegible] ent through the Committee; the report was received on Wednesday; and on Thursday.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL moved that it be read a third time. He stated the effects to be [illegible] by the bill; which he had [illegible] doing on a former stag[illegible] rupt public business. [illegible] thirteen offices whi[illegible] were nearl[illegible] grea[illegible]

[illegible] the dark. [illegible] me to have [illegible] the same time, [illegible] will not answer the pur[illegible] wheels of my waggons, for instance, are no[illegible] than those of a post-chaise. I had the things brought to London but I had five-and-twenty per cent. duty to pay, besides dock charges and God knows what besides. Ah! will exclaim the wheelwright down in Surrey, what! you would give your money to those Yankees, would you, instead of giving it to us, for you get your waggon and the material for another. for five-and-twenty pounds, or thereabouts, while we cannot make one of our great lumbering things for less than 30 or 40 pounds? No, my good fellows, I do not want to deal with the Yankees for work; but I want to be allowed to deal with them for timber, and to bring it here for you to work up into waggons and carts and other implements of husbandry, and this is what Lord Althorp will not let me do without paying a heavy tax, because the Jews and the dead weight of the army worry him half to death for money, and because the Parliament will not support him in refusing to give the money to them. But, now comes the question Why I am to gain five-and-twenty per cent, upon my implements of husbandry? And, who are those who consume the produce of my farm to be supplied with such produce by foreigners without any tax at all? Answer me that question. Corn Bill gabblers. Answer me that question, cockchafer of the *Chronicle*. None of your 'Old Cobbetts;' none of your predictions, about the term of mylife drawing towards its close. Answer me that question; and cease your gabble about cramping the industry of the country! The industry of the manufacturers and the artisans is 'cramped', is it, by keeping their mouths from foreign corn? And is not the industry of the country cramped by preventing the cultivators of the land from having waggons and implements of husbandry from foreigners? and is it not 'cramped'? is it not the industry of that greatest body of all the industrious persons, the farmers and labourers, is it not thus more cramped than it is possible for it ever to be assisted by a Corn Bill? The Corn Bill gabblers, have already their answer here. They are answered, and they can no more reply to this answer, than they can bring themselves to believe that they are the greatest fools upon the face of the earth, though that is a fact visible to all other eyes. But I will go a step further as my hand is in, in order to show how very little these gabblers appear to know of the matter. I always contended, that the Corn Bill never could be a protection to the land except in a very limited degree; that the price would vary with the seasons and the crop; and that it would further vary with the changes in the value of the currency; and that no Corn Bill that could possibly be devised would afford any permanent protection. And, now, at this moment, what protection does it afford? The six sorts of corn are all as cheap as they were upon an average of years for the whole of the last century up to the commencement of the Bourbon war, which was undertaken to pre-

outrageously they support their opinions—deeply impressed with the injurious consequences of all this on civil society—he suggested that a church establishment would bring the clergy under the control of the magistrate; and that paying them would modify or extinguish the raptures, natural or assumed, of individuals. A place is a sort of prison at large. Dr. King says truly, "I never yet saw a placeman or a courtier, whether in a higher or lower class, whether a priest or a layman, who was his own master." Gold ministers mightily to a mind diseased: the saints have always a prurient appetite for the precious metal; and it is known that a grain of gold has brought the most towering of the elect from the clouds to the solid earth. But is it not clear that the golden pill cannot affect those who are not within the range of its application? Bribe the Protestant clergyman, and the Presbyterian functionary is left to the visitations of the spirit. Then bribe him, and the other Dissenters, centric and eccentric, are abandoned to outpourings of the spirit, visions, dreams, impulses; and, farther, the bewilderings and yearnings will probably be exasperated and inflamed with envy, when they contrast the crying errors of the bribed religion with the transcendent excellence of their own creed and its immaculate ministers. All countries which have suffered from fanatics, have had church establishments. In Abyssinia, where the establishment extends over [illegible] and and water (for there is a patriarch of the sea,) [illegible] nd where churches are so multiplied that Bruce [illegible] ays no country has so many (*Travels*, vol. iii, p. [illegible] 2), is frequently deranged by fanatic priests. (*Ibid.* vol. ii, p. 237.) Indeed it appears that the [illegible] re extense and extensive the church establish[illegible] he more frequent the impostors, and the [illegible] the aberration from orthodoxy. Judea, [illegible] sacerdotal constitution, was eternally ha[illegible] th heresies; false gods and the gold[illegible] ot prevent the people [illegible] n calf;

[illegible] states) a horse, walking at the rate of two or three miles an hour, will be able to propel a carriage at the rate of 30 miles an hour."—It appears that a few civil engineers and gentlemen being desirous of trying this invention, a piece of ground is formed into a railway of a quarter of a mile in extent, for the purpose of trying experiments, and yesterday the introductory lecture was given, and several models exhibited. A Mr. Hawkins, who officiated, addressed the few gentlemen present, by observing that the railway was not in a sufficient state to try any experiments then, and he hoped no gentleman had come there under that impression; if so his money should be returned. What he contemplated on the present occasion was to explain the principles on which Mr. Saxton's invention was founded, and to elucidate the same by models. This invention was calculated to propel a carriage at the rate of one mile in two minutes; the railway before them when completed would be a quarter of a mile in length, which distance and back, being half a mile, he anticipated performing in one minute. Ultimately he considered the distance from London to York might be performed in about six hours, and he did not despair of achieving in the same way a journey from the metropolis to Edinburgh in the short space of a single day.—The present invention was a new application of leverage, and one which was rather difficult to be understood, unless put in operation. Many able engineers had found a difficulty in comprehending the principle; but he would use his best endeavours to make himself clearly understood, and should feel happy in answering any question put to him. It consisted of having ropes, one mile in length, extending along the railway, and by means of Mr. Saxton's differential pulley, it was calculated that, with the power of one horse, a carriage containing passengers to the weight of about one ton could be propelled at the rate already stated. It would require one horse to each mile, but whilst the carriage proceeded at the rate of 30 miles, the horse would only perform a distance of 150 yards; at the end of each mile fresh ropes were applied to the carriage, a fresh horse worked the second pulley, and thus it proceeded on the journey, a person being stationed at the end of each mile to effect the change of geerage. By these means it was asserted, the greatest acclivity might be ascended, and the experimental railway would be so formed as to show its effect in this particular, part of it being on the same scale of declivity as Shooter's Hill, or one foot in ten. He next proceeded to show by means of diagrams and models, the mode in which the propelling force was acquired by the newly invented pulley, and then proceeded to state that it was not his intention to run heavy carriages on the railway. One ton, he thought, would be quite sufficient, because when they could send ton after ton at the rate of 30 miles an hour, and without any delay between, carrying great weights was unnecessary. On the present plan of locomotive engines, it was indispensa-

these cities, though enjoying a church establishment in great opulence, believed the madman, insanity being a primordial qualification in such cases and hurried from their houses, rushed through the streets, encamped on the hills and lowlands beyonds the suburds, and bivouacked in tremendous expectation of the upset, if not the collapse and submersion of the capital of old King Lud. Then we had Lord George Gordon, another prerogative p[illegible]phet, for he was mad also; he took up the theme from Titus Oates. This valcano raged with more or less violence in this empire till 1829, when it showed signs of relaxation; and now the Conservative Society is the only smokey funnel of this Protestant Stromboli. After Lord George and his assisting mob, which threatened the Bank, and nearly forced St James's Palace, the Londoners were held in suspense by the Cock Lane ghost and Mary Toffts who brought forth rabbits. Brothers was a great prophet in his day, and Halhed testified for him. Many supernatural wonders followed when Joanna Southcote de[illegible]ed she was pregnant and a virgin; a medica[illegible] of reputation vouched for the fact; she died [illegible] out becoming the mother of Shiloh, but he[illegible] lowers are as strenuous as ever in their fai[illegible] her, and their New Jerusalem is Ashton-u[illegible] Line. Latterly we have had, besides Mr. I[illegible] and the tongues, a throng of prophecies b[illegible] men and clergymen—clergymen of the estal[illegible] Church, and dignitaries, who declare th[illegible] Millennium approaches; some of them spec[illegible] year, untaught by Whiston's mistake in his [illegible] phecy of the same event.

Fanaticism is declining, but certa[illegible] sequence of the Established Churc[illegible] tion to the mean and selfish purpos[illegible] diary ministers. To suppose that a ch[illegible] ment, a spi[illegible]

[illegible] a few yards of [illegible] showroom. This was not all, for he placarded and distributed hand-bills and circulars, in which the public were warned not to confound the exhibition of M. Bertholetto with that of another *individual*, which by the side of his was merely a *flat invention* or a *faint copy*. In answer, Maestro placarded in his turn, and called Bertholetto in plain terms a *mountebank*. Hence Bertholetto brought an action against his rival for 3,000fr. damages for the prejudice he had suffered, independent of the penalties that might be pronounced by the tribunal. The appearance of the two antagonists attracted much attention. They were two fashionable, in full-dress. Bertholetto was grave and serious, like a man long impressed with a consciousness of the supremacy of his powers. Maestro was warm and petulent as a young adept. His Italian accent, strongly pronounced, added to the originality of the scene. After a number of questions and answers, which called forth bursts of laughter, the following explanation took place:—President; Why did you call the gentleman a mountebank?—Maestro: It was he who began by attacking me.—Bertholetto: I beg the Court to observe that his fleas are nothing but dog's fleas.—Maestro, in a rage: Is it possible to catch any others?—(A roar of laughter.)—My fleas are, it is true, dog's fleas; but in my hands, they immediately become man's fleas. Here, exposing his arm to the elbow, and showing it covered with flea-bites, he continued—Behold, this is the nourishment of my fleas; I feed them with my own blood.—Bertholetto, showing his arm in his turn: I am ready to submit to the judgment of the Court which has the most flea-bites, and, consequently, which is the real master of the science.—Maestro: Gentlemen, do but examine my arms.—Bertholetto: After all, this proves nothing. My fleas are intelligent; they have understanding; whilst his comprehend nothing at all.—Maestro: It well becomes you to make so much boasting. Gentlemen, I will at once let you into the secret. Fasten a weight to the neck of the first flea you catch, to direct its movements, and you will soon see him draw water, fence, and perform all the other manœuvres; in short, conduct himself like any great personage.—Bertholetto: This is not true.—Maestro, with indignation: This is not true! and then turning to the audience,—Ladies, can any one of you lend me a flea? if you can, I will immediately set him to work upon the President's desk. Here the President thought it time to interfere, or it would have been impossible to say how far this buffoonery would have been carried, encouraged as it was by the laughter of the audience and the wit of the bar. The petulance of Maestro at times became so violent that the Court was on the point of ordering him to be taken out. After hearing the Counsel, the Court retired to deliberate, and during the absence of the Judges, the altercation between the doughty disputants was renewed, and a circle was formed around them as if a mortal combat was about to ensue.

paradox, but it is nothing but the simple truth.

A Whig Ministry now declares that the engagements were inviolable which the Duke of Wellington had entered into with regard to the Belgico-Dutch question, and which the Whigs, when in opposition, called on the Duke himself to violate. We have had recourse to this argument before, but a repetition of the sophisms of the Whigs makes it necessary to repeat its refutation. Besides, the case which the Ministers endeavour to establish fails in a nother respect. The Duke of Wellington declared that he only took part in the dispute between Belgium and Holland as a mediator, who, under no circumstances, would be justified in having recourse to warlike measures. The French Foreign Minister at that time, Sebastani, made a similar declaration. He stated that the conference of London was a mediation, and would never lose that character How does the Anglo-Gallic Convention, with its Dutch embargo and its slaughtering siege of Antwerp, agree with the character of a mediation? It is a violence to reason, and an abuse of terms, to say that a mediator has any right to use force—his office is that of persuasion. A *fighting mediator* was a political monster, not known until generated by the alliance of such statesmen as Talleyrand and Palmerston; the latter of whom declared, that the slaughter of Antwerp was an "amicable" proceeding—and that knocking thousands on the head by cannon and musket-balls was a preservation of the peace! If it be a preservation of the peace, it is certainly after the Tipperary fashion. What did the Anglo-Gallic Convention, the bloody seige of the citadel of Antwerp, and the Dutch embargo, effect? Literally nothing in the way of the settlement of the Belgic question.—The avowed object of the Convention was to facilitate the settlement by clearing the Belgic territory of Dutch troops. This is expressly stated in the Convention itself. Has Belgium been cleared of Dutch troops? No such thing—the citadel of Antwerp was indeed taken, and Belgium has it as long as France chooses to leave her nominal possession of that which the Fren ch arms alone captured. But Dutch garrisons still occupy the forts Lillo and Liefkenshock on the Belgic territory, wh ich can do more annoyance to Belgic trade by the command of the Scheldt than the citadel of Antwerp could.

The Ministerial pamphleteer has recourse to a falsification of the Convention for the purpose of showing that its object, by the reduction of the citadel of Antwerp, was accomplished. Any person who takes the trouble of perusing the text of the treaty will see that it pledged the two Powers by whom it was made to clear the Belgic territory of Dutch troops—an object which was not accomplished. Possibly our Ministers and the French Government received a seasonable hint from Russia, that if they proceeded farther after the reduction of the citadel, the "peaceful war" would be met by just as peaceful a resistance on the part of the despotic Powers. However this may be, the Anglo-Gallic Convention was never carried into full effect by land; and as to the proceedings by sea, they were ridiculous in the extreme. A combined fleet was sent into the North Seas in the month of November, and after buffetting no enemy but the elements, returned with drooping flag, back to our shores, while the Dutch laughed at our impotent demonstration.

In the mean time the Emperor of Russia, who had his eye upon Turkey, and was resolved to make the declining empire of the Ottoman Chiefs his own, seized the opportunity of sending a fleet to the Bosphorus, in compliance with an application of the Sultan for assistance, which Nicholas most readily afforded him, and by that prompt and judicious movement subverted the influence of both England and France at the Court of Turkey. The excuse which Lord Palmerston gives for not complying with a previous solicitation of succour from England, on the part of the Porte, is the strongest condemnation which he could pronounce on his own policy. By the foolish act of blockading the coasts of one of the oldest of our allies and best customers, he was deprived of the means of succouring another ally and customer—so that we lost two of our best friends by the one absurd stroke of policy. The consequence is, that Holland has entered into a close commercial alliance with America, and Turkey has become a mere dependency of Russia.—So much at present for our foreign policy.—*Glasgow Herald, Sept.* 13.

PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

Amongst the papers laid before Parliament, and ordered to be printed 11th October, 1831, there is "An Abstract Statement of all important public works which have been constructed in India, or are at present in progress, such as Canals or Roads since the last renewal of the East India Company's Charter;" under the head of Bengal the List extends to somewhat above an hundred different works begun or finished within a period of twenty years, the principal of which are roads, bridges, wells, aqueducts, &c. constructed or repaired, several churches and chapels built, and a few light-houses and telegraphs erected. This list is unnecessarily swelled out by works of a trivial nature, and others which cannot with propriety be classed as public works, such as "Laying down mooring chains," "the clearing of the Island of Saugor, *authorized*," "erection of an exchange *by the merchants of Calcutta*, on a site of ground granted by Government," "the Strand road, towards the completion of which the Courts contribution *has been requested*," and several other works, the expence of which has been only partially borne by Government. What we still more regret is, however, that there is no estimate of the cost of any of these works, nor is there sufficient information given to judge of their magnitude and importance; without some information of this sort the list is of no use whatever, for no one can form any idea from it of the extent of the improvements or of their general utility. We greatly fear that the major part of these "public works" are mere parish affairs, which have never before been mentioned beyond their respective localities; and, although they may look as well in print as any towns in the map, they will not be found to give a very exalted idea of the munificence of the Government. The most celebrated of these public works is the great military road from Calcutta to Benares; it has been the custom to describe this as one of the most magnificent and stupendous undertakings, which of itself was enough to wipe away the reproach cast upon the Indian Government by Burke, that if the British were driven out of India they would leave behind them no monument to show that a great and powerful nation had ever possessed the dominion there. When a stranger in Bengal inquires about the public works beyond the town of Calcutta, he is sure to be told of the *great military road to Benares*, and there the catalogue ends; for there are no others that can be mentioned with it, or none whose fame is half so well established. As this celebrated work may be taken as a criterion in judging of the others in the list, we shall therefore give some information concerning it. It is thus described in the official statement:—"The military road from Calcutta to Benares restored to its original width, repaired, and several small bridges erected; the road also continued to Runge Ghaut." We here observe that it is not an original work, but only an old road repaired and improved—there is therefore no credit due to the Government for the plan or invention; whatever degree of praise is due, must be for repairing and improving the road and putting it in a good condition for the use of travellers; but what will be said to the account given of its condition by a person who lately marched up it, and whose account of it, stage by stage, was published in the *Bengal Chronicle*, 5th April, 1832. After giving the particulars of each stage, he thus sums up the whole:—"All that can be said is, that with the temporary annual repairs it *is rather better than the common unrepaired roads of India*. Before the repairs are made it is not at all better, and in some parts perhaps worse. Indeed, between Chass and Dungye (nine stages) one would suppose it quite impracticable for a wheel carriage of any description to pass along the road, most of the ascents and descents are too steep for carts or carriages to pass without assistance from men. Between Chass and Dungye they never could have done so, even when the road was in its best state. Within the flat part of Bengal many drains and bridges of masonry were built, these are now more annoyance than use, for they were not made large enough to allow free passage during the rains to the water, which consequently flowed over and washed away the made road, and the road is now so much lower than the bridges and drains, that to cross them is almost like getting a carriage over a low wall; some of the larger ones are obliged to be avoided altogether by going over bye tracks."

"I would not recommend any one to bring up a four-wheeled carriage. Our party did so (so did an officer who marched up shortly after us), and contrived to bring it up without receiving any injury, but it was with great trouble and some expense. We were obliged in many stages to send on before *to hire labourers to repair the roads*, and even then, although we had four horses to the carriage, it was with difficulty that we brought it on with assistance of coolies; in some parts it was only prevented from being overturned by *the men holding it up as it went slowly along*."

Such is the account given in 1832 of the *great military road* from Calcutta to Benares; the length of which is by the Post Master General's book 434 miles, but by the mile-tones only 421½ miles!

Another of the "public works," and the first on the list, is, "the construction of a road from Calcutta to Juggernauth, upwards of 300 miles in length, with branches to the principal towns near which it passes." The Company here take all the credit of the undertaking to themselves; but we are told in Hamilton's East India Gazetteer, that the road had been for some time an object highly desirable, particularly in a military point of view, when "it happened fortunately, that in 1810 Rajah Sookmoy Roy, an opulent Hindoo, inhabitant of Calcutta, offered to contribute 1½ lacs of rupees (16,000*l.*) towards the accomplishment of this object; the road, when completed, to be designated by his name. He died soon after the payment of the money into the Treasury, but the undertaking has been prosecuted in conjunction with his heirs."

After more than twenty years have elapsed, the conditions of the bargain have not been fulfilled, the road is not yet called by the name of the donor, and all acknowledgment of his contribution has been sunk in the return made to Parliament!

These are the two principal works of the kind in the Abstract Statement; and from these specimens of the improvements made under the Company's Government, we may from some opinion of the remainder of their "*important public works*"—*East, India, Mag. for Sept.*

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CEYLON.

CEYLON contains but 25 thousand square miles; by the last census the population was 950 thousand persons, and it is believed that is 25 per cent. below the truth.

The revenue collected, is credited to the following heads:—

Sea Customs, £6,4102, of which, four-fifths is	£51,282	
Sea Customs on fish	7,773	
Land Custom	4,292	
Monopoly of Land	25,807	150,071
Ditto of Salt	27,891	
Ditto of Licensed professions	29,467	
Ditto of Sales by Auction	244	
Services and taxes commuted	3,315	
Monopoly of Cinnamon, lands and labourers	138,000	168,678
Monopoly of Pearl Banks	14,662	
Sundries	16,016	
Total fixed Revenue	£318,849	
Total Civil expenditure within the Colony	£208,137	
Revenue exclusively applied to the British army	106,296	
Together	£314,433	

The Civil Patronage is as follows:—

35	Covenanted Civil Servants	£42,983
5	Uncovenanted „ „	1,850
5	Judicial „ „	10,658
5	Clerical „ „	5,000
Nominated by H. M. Sect. of State— 50 persons who draw annually		£60,436
Appointed by the Governor to	11 situations held by Europeans	3,537
Do. Do.	24 Do. Do. Do.	5,208
Do. by the Judges of the Supreme Court	2 Do. Do. Do.	450
	469 descendants of Europeans	20,552
	1885 Natives	24,961
Total Civil Patronage	2441	Persons who receive £115,144

The 11 are not required to be of any particular class or profession; but the Colonial engineer, &c. must possess certain knowledge and attainments, qualifying him for the particular duties of such an appointment.—The 24, to which persons of particular professions accidently resident in the island can only be appointed, such as medical and naval officers native-chaplains, and government-agents who are the officers of regiments stationed in Ceylon.—It is notorious that the salaries of the Burgher and Native officers and servants are fixed at as low a rate as possible; and in some instances, more especially in the case of clerks, below the amount which it would be expedient the parties should receive.—*East India Magazine, Sept.* 1.

COBBETT AND WORTLEY.

Sir.—In choosing to enter on the career of an *author*, you of course take upon yourself your due share of the perils of that profession; and if it should be found that your productions merit ridicule and contempt, you will not, I hope, complain, and entertain the opinion that the epithet "*honourable*," put before your name, ought to be any protection to you against the effects of that sentence which common sense and truth shall pronounce upon your labours. You have published a pamphlet, entitled "A brief award of an equitable adjustment between the nation and its creditors." I have read this pamphlet, the object of which is to show that the industrious part of the nation *have not yet paid the fundholders enough*, and that it pays them *too little now!* Some people would call you mad, others would put before your name epithets very different from that you have chosen to put there; I shall do neither; but shall content myself with showing, that you are, as to these matters, a person of rare simplicity, and of profound ignorance.—When I was a boy, a huntsman, of the name of George Bradley, who was huntsman to Mr. Smither of Hale, very wantonly gave me a cut with his whip, because I jumped in amongst the dogs, pulled a hare from them, and got her sent upon a little common, called Seal common, near Waverly Abbey. I was only about eight years old; but my mind was so strongly imbued with the principles of natural justice, that I did not rest satisfied with the mere calling of names, of which, however, I gave Mr. George Bradley a plenty. I sought to inflict a just punishment upon him: and, as I had not the means of proceeding *by force*, I proceeded by *cunning* in the manner that I am presently going to describe. I had not then read the Bible, much less had I read Grotius and Puffendorf: I therefore did not know that God and man had declared, that it was laudable to combat tyranny by either force or fraud: but, though I did not know what tyranny meant and a sense of justice taught me that Bradley had been guilty of tyranny towards me; and the native resources of my mind, together with my resolution, made me inflict justice on him in the following manner.

Hounds (hare-hounds at least) will follow the trail of a red-herring as eagerly as that of a hare, and rather more so, the scent being stronger and more unbroken. I waited till Bradley and his pack were trailing for a hare in the neighbourhood of that same *Seal common*. They were pretty sure to find in the space of half-an-hour, and the hare was pretty sure to go up the common and over the hill to the south. I placed myself ready with a red-herring at the end of a string in a dry field, and near a hard path, along which, or near to which, I was pretty sure the hare would go. I waited a long while; the sun was getting high; the scent bad; but, by-and-by, I heard the view-halloo and cry. I squatted down in the fern, and my heart bounded with the prospect of inflicting justice, when I saw my lady come skipping by, going off towards *Pepper-harrow*; that is to say, to the south. In a moment, I clapped down my herring, went off at a right angle towards the west, climbed up a steep bank very soon, where the horsemen, such as they were, could not follow; then on I went over the roughest part of the common that I could find, till I got to the pales of Moor Park, over which I went, there being holes at the bottom for the letting in of the hares. That part of the park was covered with short heath; and I gave some twirls about to amuse Mr. Bradley for half-an-hour. Then off I went, and down a hanger at last, to the bottom of which no horseman could get without riding round a quarter of a mile. At the bottom of the hanger was an alder-moor, in a swamp. There my herring ceased to perform its service. The river is pretty rapid: I tossed it in, that it might go back to the sea, and relate to its brethren the exploits of the land. I washed my hands in the water of the moor; and took a turn, and stood at the top of the hanger to witness the winding-up of the day's sport, which terminated a little before dusk in one of the dark days of November. After overrunning the scent a hundred times; after an hour's puzzling in the dry-field, after all the doubles and all the turns that the sea-born hare had given them, down came the whole *posse* to the swamp; the huntsman went round a mill-head not far off, and tried the other side of the river: "*No I d—n her, where can she be?*" And thus, amidst conjectures, disputations, mutual blamings, and sweatings a-plenty, they concluded some of them half-leg deep in dirt, and going soaking home at the end of a drizzling day.

Now, say you, what has this to do with my pamphlet? Ah! it has every thing to do with it; for some wicked fellow has led you just such a dance as I led Mr. George Bradley. You have been put upon a wrong scent; you have been hunting a red-herring instead of a hare, though it appears you understand Greek, having taken a Greek motto for your pamphlet; which latter circumstance is to be added to a thousand other proofs which we have seem that, generally speaking, the learned languages, as they are falsely called, are worse than useless. With this, I conclude this present letter, promising you that, if you be not, on Sunday the 8th of September, a wiser politician than you ever yet have been, the fault shall not be that of him who has the honour to be,

Sir, yours, &c.,

WM. COBBETT.

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY.

It would appear from the Dublin papers that no great sensation has been produced throughout Ireland by the return of Lord Wellesley to that country as chief governor. The Dublin Corporators have, indeed, been indulging a feeble imitation of their former spiteful pranks against the Lord-Lieutenant, having contrived on Friday last to evade the Lord Mayor's summons, issued for convening a Common Council, to discuss the propriety of addressing Lord Wellesley on his assumption of the government. The members did not meet, as is stated, in sufficient numbers to "make a house," and so the address, which is usually a matter of course, may be said to have miscarried. But as for the value of the proposed compliment, considering the political merits of the body whence it was to have proceeded, it will be felt by most people that Lord Wellesley has gained something by the effected slight, while it must be owned that the corposation has lost no character by the unprovoked indecency.

When the noble Marquis was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland about the year 1821 or 1822, his arrival in Dublin was hailed by the great bulk of the people as the harbinger not merely of a more equal administration of the laws, but of certain improved principles of legislature. It is no more than truth to acknowledge, what we at that period distinctly and repeatedly observed that the law, *as it existed*, had never before been so impartially executed as during the vice-royalty of Lord Wellesley,—that a more wholesome and statesmanlike spirit was then infused into the general action of the Government,—and that, instead of purchasing the nominal subjugation of the whole of Ireland by letting loose the ferocity of one barbarous faction at its rival, and thus joining with Orangemen in a league of which the implied condition should be a common crusade against the constitutional rights of Catholics, the executive power professed to impose upon itself the novel task of protecting each party from the outrages of its ancient enemy. In the same year it put down the Orange processions of the north, and the insurrection of the Munster peasantry; nor can we wonder that by the calm redress of injury, and disappointment of lawless retaliation, it should often have incurred the animosity both of the wrongdoer and the avenger. The main difficulty of Lord Wellesley's former administration, however, was not of Irish growth; he was fettered by the Home-office in Whitehall. Mr. Peel was Secretary of State, and his creature, Mr. Goulbourn, was Secretary (in official phrase) *to* the Lord-Lieutenant, but aimed, in truth, at being Secretary *over* the Lord-Lieutenant,—giving ear to the old ascendency men Manners, Gregory, and Saurin, excluding Lord Wellesley and Mr Plunkett, though Attorney-General, from his confidence, while he enjoyed exclusively that of Mr. Peel, poisoning by his partisanship the reputation of the whole Government, and frustrating, by his narrow, bigotted pedantry, the restorative influence of the best conceived and most comprehensive measures. In the Tithe Composition Act, for instance, originally framed by Lord Wellesley, was a clause or clauses, *compelling* the clergy to accept a composition for their tithes. Had this compulsory clause been brought into operation, the whole of Ireland would, within a year or two, have enjoyed the benefits of the most salutary amendment that ever was ingrafted upon the tithe system, and the pecuniary relation between clergymen and their parishioners must have been universally fixed upon a footing which would have driven the agitators to some other plea for disturbing the public peace; for let it be understood, that although the hostility to tithe has at length embraced the parishes where a composition had been established, as well as those where the clergy had refused one, the tithe war did *not originate* in the former class of livings. After being provoked by tithe-proctors, through individual hardship from tithe exaction was, in the proper sense, unknown. But had the whole country been under the Composition Act, there the strongest reason for believing that the rancour which has been excited against Irish clergy would not have risen to any fatal height, nor Ireland been thrown into a fresh series of convulsions through such instrumentality, or on such pretexts as have of late disturbed her. To Mr. Goulburn, therefore, and his auxiliary riders upon the administration of his nominal chief, the country has been indebted for the failure of that Vice-royalty to realize a great portion of the good anticipated from it. The scene, however, has since materially changed. Lord Wellesley's hands are actually henceforth unfettered. The Goulburns and Gregories exist no more, but as fossil remains of the by-gone Tory world. So far from a liberal Lord-Lieutenant being now held back by an Orange Cabinet in this country, or an Orange Secretary in Ireland, he durst not relapse into "ascendancy" or persecution if he would. Lord Anglesey, an honest politician if ever there was one, had, we trust, no com-

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plaint to make against Lord Grey's Cabinet. His march as Irish Viceroy was in the same direction as that of Lord Wellesley had been, though by less thorny and obstructed paths; and his responsibility therefore heavier, but not more so, than that of the Marquis Wellesley now is, since he now equally incurs the obligations and enjoys the advantages of a free and unfettered agent.

To this circumstance of one liberal Lord-Lieutenant succeeding another in Ireland, under the same Cabinet here, may be owing to some portion of the alleged indifference with which the Irish public seems to have regarded the entrance of Lord Wellesley upon his duties. There is no apparent change in the principle of the Government, and therefore no general subject of curiosity or anxiety in the mind of the nation. Where the only difference is between Lord A. and Lord B., there must be something more than commonly calculated to strike public attention in the personal fortune or character of the successor before he can create what is commonly called a "sensation" In neither of these respects does any novelty attach to the Marquis Wellesley; his fortune is objected to by the tradesmen of Dublin, as not encouraging to their passion for a splendid Court, and the habits of seclusion which common report assigns to him are not favourable to general popularity. If, however, the noble Lord shall so discharge his public duties as to tranquillize the kingdom, and to increase the confidence of the peaceful and industrious in the efficacy of the laws for the protection of life and person, he may safely dispense with that species of homage which is founded on a conformity to the lighter tastes on mankind, and which contributes little or nothing to the political or historical estimation of a statesman. One remark only we shall add on this occasion.—viz, that if Lord Wellesley hopes to realize any permanent good for the country which he is called upon to govern, he will by every means within his power promote and enforce an extensive inquiry into the relation between rich and poor in Ireland; for there, as we have often said, there exists, and there will be discovered, the broad, and deep, and enduring groundwork of Irish antipathy to the Government—a Government which does not provide for the poor man's wants—and to the law, which does little to shield the weak from oppression.—*Times, October*, 8.

WESTERN TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(The following letter is from a Scottish gentleman now travelling in the Western Wilderness, beyond the Missouri, in parts never visited in recent times, by Englishmen. It contains some interesting notices of the out settlers and Indians. The traveller is pursuing his journey in the company of some commissioners, sent by the United States' government to examine the country; but is not connected with them. The letter is addressed to a friend in Scotland.)

Cantonment, Havenworth, on the Missouri,
10th August, 1833.

I write you from the Indian territory, twelve or twenty miles from the western boundary of the United States, and, in the eyes of the American Youth, within the Land of Promise; and certainly a chain of Prairies stretching for hundreds of miles towards the Rocky Mountains, holds out a wide field for the imagination to roam in, especially among a people, in whom the spirit of adventure and emigration is indigenous. But beautiful as the region traversed by us from St Louis appears to the eye, gradually ascending in gentle and uniform undulations, and broken into parks of Prairie, interspersed with woodlands and with streams, and decked at this season of the year with rich and various flowers of purple and of yellow, I would not barter the hard and sterile land of New England for it while the settlers of Missouri continue to employ slaves without remorse, to whose minds their fears deny that culture, which nature and experience claim for the soil on which these slaves are wrought. Still the masters are possessed of considerable intelligence, though emigrants in general from the southern and slaveholding States; and this paucity of settlers from the free states of the Union, affords the best possible proof of their peculiar repugnance to that state of society, the labour of which depends upon the maintenance of Negro slavery. Ohio, Indiana, and Illenois, is their proper field; there they flourish.

I am not certain but that the intelligence prevalent in the remote districts of this country, may in some degree be ascribed to the habit of cross questioning all passers by. No sooner have you taken the saddle off your horse, and laid your back to the wall, than mine host joins your party, and deals you out a power of interrogations:—Whence Whither? Wherefore? You then possess the floor in return, and a general discussion follows. The cholera—the cure of rattlesnake bite, &c. By the way, in addition to that famous antidote—the application of snake root to such wounds—several severe cases were said to have been neutralised by liberal draughts of whisky, which, intoxicating, acted as a vomit, till the poison was expelled. But should all other topics fail, who can sufficiently expatiate on the price and increase of stock, hogs, cattle, and horses, with the cropping of Indian corn, and the application of water privileges to grist and saw mills. Let the pastorals of Virgil, and the descriptions of cattle shows, evince how wide and various are such subjects in prolonging talk, even should county, or congressional, or presidential elections fail for a season to agitate the public and private mind and tongue. But while these grave matters are duly in the course of settlement the hostess has chopped off the head of several fowls or rather has caused them to be chopped off,—baked hot biscuits, and Indian corn bread, and prepared the bacon, tea, and coffee. These are dispatched with less remark than speed. In these houses, for the most part, a large Bible is seen upon the table, in addition to other books of general interest, treating on sacred subjects, or connected with American history. At Independence, our landlord had an excellent collection of Medical works, which he had read through for his private amusement while engaged in farming; and I observed, in the library of the Smith in the pay of the United States within the Indian border, for the supply of the natives with iron work, Clark's Commentary on the Bible, Milton, Young, Harvey, Nature Displayed, and other works of merit. So much for the barbarism of the Missouri, and the ignorance of the backwoods-men. Ireland, and Catholic Canada may continue if they please to perpetuate ignorance with their best endeavours, refusing at their own cost and peril the blessings of Revelations, and the advantages of knowledge; but from what I have seen, it is evidently the light of Divine truth, made available by education, that is the foundation of this country's prosperity. This is alike the spring of its activity, and the guardian of its morality. It, too, cherishes the hopes of the philanthropist, that a portion of its citizens will soon cease to live on the increase of their fellow creatures, as if they were mere stock,—rending, as they do, asunder every domestic tie, in selling the children, while they retain the mother, and defying the canon, "that we ought to do to others, as we would have them to do to us."

In passing the United States boundary above Independence, flying parties of the natives began to hover about us, dressed as gaily as the purple flowers of the prairie. About sun-set, the Trappers from the rocky mountains came across us, of course we had many tales of their skirmishes with the Indians, and of the prairie tactics of either party firing the long grass against each other. One veteran, with eyes undimmed with age, seemed to think a "rough and terrible" contest with a grisly bear his greatest feat, and a more formidable foe than the Redmen of the wilderness. Such is now the fate of the Indian territory, that its deepest recesses are threaded by the rovers of the American Fur Company, as our frontier likewise is, by our own traders. In crossing the Kansas river in the morning, we had a pleasant meeting with a strong detachment of United States rangers returning from a tedious expedition to the Upper Arkansas. Their equipments, excepting arms, were according to each man's fancy, and therefore, banditti like, were in good keeping with a deep ford and wild forest by us, still farther darkened by a passing storm. A pleasant ride brought us to Fort Havenworth, finely situated on a bluff that throws aside the swift and troubled currents of the Missouri, while its barracks enclose a park studded with trees, where our horses range. We mess with the officers of the fort, and receive from them the kindest attention. About the time of our arrival at the fort, the Indians had come, trooping in, and at sun-set we were summoned to the broad dance by a preclude of unearthly yells. About a dozen of warriors painted to the eyes, had gathered round a drum, and began uttering a low and growling sound as a bass, sometimes passing into the gutteral grunt of the bear. They then commenced thumping the sod with their feet, with an energy that would have kneaded any quantity of dough. Then encreasing their velocity, and heightening their cries, they became intermingled, yet regular in their circuits, till on a sudden, arresting the hubbub. one in his turn rushed from the knot of dancers, and pointing with violence to some quarter of the heavens, gave vent to a few daring and impassioned words. Then retiring, the united band congregated around the drum, yelling and whooping on a key forming a midnight chorus of conjoint nowls and screechings innumerable. One bravo, in particular, with his hide embroidered over, and a huge appendage behind, formed of dark feathers, and skins, and jutting pipes, as of bagpipes, out-jumped and outhouted the whole batch. I must now close. The Gallinipers have been here to my cost. Should we visit the Pawnees, on the Loup Fork, you will not hear of me for a long period, unless a Trapper should cross our path on his way home, or a ranger be detached express. I shall write, however, immediately on my return. As far as we have heard, it is an excursion unattended with danger, and many here are anxious to go out with us.—*Scotsman, Oct.* 5.

ROYAL CHIT-CHAT.

A SCENE IN THE CASTLE-GARDENS, WINDSOR.

"Dearest Da Gloria, pray do run
This way, and leave them all—well done!
I hate to be attended so
By people, every where you go.
Let us sit down here in the shade
By these bowering laurels made;
Perhaps we may be quiet here
For a few minutes chat, my dear.
I am so glad, you cannot tell,
Again to see you safe and well
In England; tell me where have you been?
What have you done? what have you seen?
But first of all, now we're alone,
I want to tell you not to mind
A single pin, if any one
About you here don't look so kind
As you might hope; some I could tell
Are strangely attach'd to Dom Miguel,
And till your pa's succeeded quite,
Will not believe he's in the right.
The king is quite the other way;
But ma and that Sir John Conroy
Were very angry t'other day,
Because I clapp'd my hands for joy
On hearing that the brave Napier
Had taken your uncle's fleet, my dear.
Well, to be sure, how plump you 've grown,
A charming figure for a throne—
So the Jenkinsons all say;
And an't you very happy then
To know so many hundred men
Are dying for you every day?
Who gave you those nice diamonds, pray?
And when you land in Portugal
Shan't you be very generous to
Your subjects, and forgive them all
The taxes for a year or so?
I'm sure I should, if it was me,
And set the criminals all free,
And make the shopkeepers and poor
Keep holiday for a month or more.
Dear Donna Maria I hope you mean
To be a constitutional queen?"

"Yes, I believe—oh! certainly,
I'm quite dispos'd to be so—quite—
That is—it's all the same to me—
I'm sure, I wish to do what's right—
But then, you see, papa must know
Best what's the best for us to do.
Dearest Victoria, you too
Are likely soon to be a queen;
I'm quite asham'd—but, entre nous,
What does a constitution mean?"

"Oh! gracious me! why don't you know?
I learn'd all that ten years ago.
A constitution is, you see,
Where all the people are quite free:
Where none can lie in prison long
Except for something really wrong;
Nor lose their lives, nor even their ears,
Unless by judgment of the peers.
Then there's the King and Parliament
The King, its true, must give consent
To all the Parliament decree,
But then, again, the Parliament,
Both Lords and Commons, must agree,
(They're bound, indeed, in courtesy,)
Never to do so rude a thing
As disoblige or vex the king.
Then there's the Church—a Church and State
Cannot be made to separate;
The Church is the essential cause
Of all our salutary laws,
And of that general education
Which does so much good in the nation;
'Tis nothing but the Church, they say,
(So I'm assur'd by Dr. Kaye)
With the cathedrals and the stalls,
(Have you ever been inside St. Paul's?)
That keeps the rich so free from vice,
Oppression, fraud, and avarice:
Makes persons of high rank and blood
So very well informed and good;
While even the poorest, wickedest sort,
From whom one might expect some riot,
Are quite endurable; in short,
Extremely peaceable and quiet."

"Dear me, what a delightful thing,
A constitution needs must be!
Where every one obeys the King,
And every body is so free.
I'm thinking, when we've done our war
And got quite rid of all confusion,
I'm thinking I'll remind papa
To let us have a constitution.
And yet it seems quite strange to me
That Commons, Lords, and King, you see,
Being all so absolutely free,
Don't sometimes quarrel with each other"—

"Exactly what I ask'd my mother
Not long ago—indeed at present
There is a something not quite pleasant.
Mama declares that she, for one,
Expects the constitution's gone;
So do the Baroness and Sir John;
But he protests upon his word
With vigour it may be restor'd.
But all these things depend on chance—
Just think of the poor King of France
Begging a lodging where he can,
Without his crown, poor gentleman!
My gracious! what a lucky hit!
what could have made me think of it?
Suppose that you and I agree,
If any sadavesity,
Should happen, you know what I mean,
To either of us, as a Queen,
The other shall at once afford
The wanderer a bed and board;
Shall't be a bargain, Donna Maria?"

"Why what an excellent idea!
I shan't forgive myself, I vow,
It never struck me until now,
I should be glad at once to live
In England, if they would but give
And let me live a life of ease,
And marry when and whom I please
Me a few million ready monies
With a phaeton and ponies,
Upon my word I am not joking—
Is it not cruelly provoking
To see so many nice young men
Look so and not dare look again?
"Hush! here's my lady——coming,
My conscience, how I hate this woman!"

MISCELLANEA.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.—[From the *Morning Chronicle*.—A Bill for connecting Liverpool with Birmingham, passed in the present Session, will abridge more than one half the time and cost of travel between the great western seaport and the metropolis, via Birmingham. A public Company, under most respectable auspices, is forming, to obtain an Act next Session for a railway communication between London and Brighton. M. Thiers, the French Minister of Commerce, is stated to be visiting this country, among other objects, with the view of determining the practicability and most expedient plan of connecting, by railway, the French coast opposite England with Paris; and if Dover or Dieppe is selected, as the sea-port termination of the Gallican line, the merchant of Liverpool may leave his Exchange and appear on the Bourse at Paris the next morning, without rumbling four days and nights in coaches and diligences! France and England will thus become accessible to their respective inhabitants at a saving of more than half the present TIME and cost of travel. The political and military consequences of this connection of the two countries, especially in the present state of Europe, are beyond calculation, and can scarcely be exaggerated. Thus the progress of British science, the industry and genius of our native mechanics, will be the real destructives of the Holy Alliance, the great solvent of despotism, and impel civilization in a rapidly progressive ratio. In the meanwhile the effect on and enhancement of the value of property will be equally wonderful. The estates within twenty miles of the vicinity of the large towns will become the locality of country villas of merchants and manufacturers. We do not doubt that by the certain increase of capital and products, and the tributary streams of transit, even water communication—the affrighted op ponent of rail-way lines—will greatly benefit. Some few present private interests must suffer at first, but the aggregate prosperity of the nation will be vastly promoted. Recollecting that the application of steam to the propelling of boats and locomotive carriages on iron rails, was only "yesterday" denounced as an impossibility, we entertain little doubt that carriages will also soon be successfully moved by steam on the turnpike-roads.

MILITARY COSTUME.—At the recommendation of one *Herr General Schneider*, of the Hume school, the skirts of the wide flowing coats gradually diminished till they were reduced to the little stripes of shalloon bordering the swallow-tails of modern coatees The large warm waistcoats vanished entirely; and the easy and comfortable worsted stockings, not very martial-looking articles certainly, were covered, or supplied rather, by long tight gaiters that reached over the knee. As these could not be properly tied above the joint without preventing the soldiers from stepping out, the men were, at one time, actually directed to secure them with pins!!! Yes, reader, pins for warriors!—there is authority for the assertion. The breeches, that had formerly been wide, were now, with a view to economy, made as tight as possible; they were also made of white cloth, in order that every spot of dirt might, with the greater facility, be immediately hid under a layer of white dirt, called pipe-clay, a compound that causes a dust and atmostphere more injurious to the sight and health of the men than anything that can be conceived. The inside of a soldier's head was a matter as little cared for then as it is now, but good care was taken that the outsides, at least, should all be alike. The hair was consequently covered with grease and meal, to the great annoyance of Marshal Saxe, who in vain denounced the filthy folly of the practice. This custom was continued in the British army till the commencement of the Spanish war, when it was abolished at the suggestion of Sir John Moore, by the most valuable general order ever issued to the army in our time. White breeches and gaiters maintained a longer battle against common sense, and only died, after all, of a natural death; for in the Peninsula, the soldiers of many regiments were actually forced to drag them about in their knapsacks, with a view, no doubt, to lighten the agreeable load the men had to carry. Nor were our cavalry altogether behind the infantry, for, to say nothing of the enormous jack-boots, that baffle all powers of ridicule, some regiments of dragoons wore web,—yes, cotton-web pantaloons, as late as the battle of Waterloo.—That the military eye has got accustomed to admire the foregoing articles of apparel proves nothing in their favour. Military eyes admired in succession all the contrivances for disfiguring the human form described in this paper, and when common sense at last rejected them, after they had inflicted years of suffering on the soldier, then, indeed, both military and fashionable eyes wondered how they had ever tolerated such lamentable fooleries: just as we are now astonished at ever having gravely submitted our heads to be covered with grease and hairpowder, and having tortured our limbs in white pipe-clayed breeches and long gaiters. Who ever thought of following the hounds in a hussar cap, or of going out to shoot oppressed with the load of bear-skin inflicted on the head of the unhappy grenadier? And are Russians and Frenchmen more easily dealt with, in field or cover, than foxes or pheasants; or is a man called upon for more active exertions in the chase than in war? Those know, indeed, little of either who think so.—What mortal ever beheld Jack go up, only to the maintop, in any thing like a *chako* and upright feather, or reef top-sails in a stiff leather stock? Yet it is easier to ascend the main shrouds than to scramble over sharp pointed palisades, to mount scaling-ladders, or climb up ruined masses of well-defended ramparts. Why a soldier's dress should be as much as possible calculated to cramp his exertions on such occasions we leave to the ingenious to discover.—*United Service Journal.*

AN OPEN ARISTROCRACY WORSE THAN EVEN A CLOSE ONE.—Their occasional need of popular aid for electioneering and other political purposes, and the comparative or absolute poverty which makes them not unwilling to receive the fortune together with the daughter of a commoner in marriage, have blended the titulary patricians and plebeians of England, to a degree unexampled in the history of caste. This passion has proved more mischievous than would the broadest line of demarcation. It has leavened the whole mass of society, and wealth may not only purchase noble alliance, but nobility itself. Mrs. Barbauld complained that the spiritual Jacob's ladder was "some rounds too short." The temporal Jacob's ladder is some rounds too *long*. It keeps a man looking upwards, and mounting, or striving to mount, all his life. He thinks of nothing but how he may catch those above him, and distance those below him. . . . "Thank heaven, I have no questionable connexions," said one, whose balloon was mounting into the clouds of the social heaven; it saved the trouble of throwing the ballast overboard. . . . Cobbett's felicity in nicknames could find no more contemptuous appellation for Mr. Sadler than of the *linendraper*. No doubt it answered his purpose. So the great poetical professor of moral philosophy thought to annihilate the *Westminster Review*, by ascribing its establishment to the machinations of *Place, the tailor*; a man whose acute and sturdy intellect will probably originate many things that will outlive even *Blackwood's Magazine*, and the Toryism of which it is the ablest champion.—*Fox's Monthly Repository.*

PARLIAMENTARY SPEECHES.—The whole space occupied in the *Mirror of Parliament*, by speeches, is 1057 columns, of which 185 are occupied by the new Members, and 872 by the old.

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